British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

In the absence of official despatches we insert the subjoined private letters from General Urquiza, in relation to the victories he has achieved over the enemy in Corrientes :

"Head Quarters, in march, Abalos,
"January 16, 1846.

"To General Eugenio Gorzon.

"My esteemed friend—

"At 12 o'clock last night I moved from the Arroyo Curupicai with 1200 horse, making a circuitous march of upwards of 7 leagues, the greater part through the thick forest of the sources of Mocoretà, for the purpose of attacking the ruthless Unitarian brigand Nicanor Cáceres, commander of the advanced guard ; but owing to the guide who conducted the column of the left having lost himself, which prevented it from arriving in time at the point assigned to it, the surprisal was not so complete as I anticipated. Nevertheless, I succeeded in routing him with the loss of 11 ruthless Unitarians killed, 4 prisoners, 50 horses, and some arms, in the pursuit of 6 leagues which was made after him. On our side we had but 2 men slightly wounded.

"For such auspicious events allow me to congratulate you and all the meritorious Federals you have under your command.

"The 4 prisoners of to-day, as well as the 10 of yesterday, belonging to the party commanded by the ruthless Unitarian Lázaro Casco, and who were taken after the latter was killed, will be placed at your disposal by the bearer of the present letter, in order that you may consign them to the care of a guard of one of the battalions of your army.

"With the highest pleasure I salute you with the expression of my friendly esteem.

"JUSTO J. DE URQUIZA."

"Caiman, February 6, 1846.

"To H. E. the Provisional Governor, Don Antonio Crespo.

"My dear friend,—I have the gratification of announcing to you that the day before yesterday the enemy's advanced guard was attacked by ours at Laguna Límpia, and notwithstanding it occupied very strong positions and consisted of 1700 men, it was completely routed, leaving, in the course of the 6 leagues it was pursued, 160 killed and 39 prisoners. among the former several officers and in the number of the latter the so-called General Juan Madariaga and a captain known in your city by the name of the Black Cordovés; besides a standard, 113 lances, 43 swords, 32 carbines, and about 500 horses.

"On the frontier, the very day I crossed it the so-called Captain Lázaro Casco was killed, and 10 prisoners of his party taken. The next day a division, under the command of the so-called Colonel Nicanor Caceres, was defeated at Las Hosamentas, 16 men belonging to it being killed and 4 taken prisoners.

"Since I left San Roque a number of deserters, including several officers, have come over to us, and the maimed, ruthless and good-for-nothing Paz contributes more than anybody else to disorganize his troops by his base cowardice, for he runs away terrified towards the Tranquera de Loreto, there to conceal his ignomy, inasmuch as notwithstanding the vauntings he made with his Paraguayans, the whole of them together have not dared to wait for our valiant soldiers.

"I send you the standard we have taken, and I request you will forward it with the inclosed communication in a safe and expeditious manner to General Rosas.

"I have the honor, &c.,
"*Justo J. de Urquiza.*"

"Head Quarters, Estancia of Lagraña in the Department of San Miguel, Feb. 5, 1846.

"Signor Governor Don Antonio Crespo.

"You will say that in writing to you I speak as one from the other world. No such thing; this army is in the land of the living, full of vigor and triumphant over a part of the ruthless Unitarian faction. On the 16th ult. we routed at Hosamentas three squadrons under the command of that notorious malefactor Nicanor Cáceres. After that event we occupied the attention of the Manco Paz at Villanueva and threatened him in front, whilst the main body of the army descended to pass at Santillan the River Corrientes, which we found unfordable ; but neither the presence of an enemy's force on the opposite bank, nor the want of boats to execute such a difficult operation as the passage of that river, deterred us. In two days our personnel, materiel, and horses were crossed over to the right bank. This bold manœuvre bewildered the Manco, when he saw himself threatened in the rear, unless he countermarched and accelerated the repassage of the above-mentioned river Corrientes. Besides, the 4000 Paraguayans with whom he has been reinforced, were only coming from the Paraná (Rincon de Soto) where they had disembarked ; and they might very easily have been attacked had they not effected their junction with promptness. The ruthless Unitarian Paz and his horde had likewise to swim across the Vatel. After this, and having joined the clumsy Paraguayans, he has done nothing else but retreat with his 8,000 men, whilst we resolutely follow him up. He has not dared to make a stand in any position, till yesterday his advanced guard which was very strong waited for us at the outlet from a dangerous defile ; but General Urquiza penetrated it with ours and made his way out to the ground occupied by the enemy, where a decisive triumph was obtained, the field being covered with the slain of the enemy, and Juan Madariaga, the so-called General of the ruthless Unitarian vanguard, falling prisoner as well as a large number of troops who are still being brought in from the forests. On the left hand side of the road, pretty thickly overgrown with palms, the number killed is estimated at about 200.

"We are on the eve of marching : I have only time to send you my hearty congratulations on this important victory, the more so as we have not lost a single guerilla in the campaign. We have many more prisoners taken in several encounters.

"I leave it to others to say whether there is not something heroic in this campaign.

"We are about 14 leagues from the town of San Miguel, and from that place to the Tranquera de Loreto, there are 20 odd leagues.

"I enclose the dispatch containing the affair of Hosamentas, in order that it may be published.

"Yours, most sincerely,

"EUGENIO GARZON."

After the above was translated General Urquiza's official despatch has been published together with several letters from Paz to Madariaga. In one of these the "Director of the War" speaks very disparagingly of the Paraguayans, and anticipates a great deal of difficuly in giving them a proper organization, and in overcoming their local prejudices. In another he charges the General of the advanced guard not to hazard an action, for, though the allies "may have a more numerous army, Urquiza's is better organised, inured to war and flushed with victory." In a third he complains that not a single deserter had come over to him, though there were a great many Correntinos among the troops of General Urquiza. A declaration of the prisoner, General Juan Madariaga, is also published, and by it it appears that the only arms received by the first foreign vessels of war that went up to Corrientes were 500 carbines, 500 sabres, and 200 pairs of pistols. The whole of the combined forces is stated to consist of 8,500 men, of whom 3000 are infantry, with 12 pieces of artillery. Paraguay, it is added, had, in consideration of the cession made of a part of the Correntino territory, engaged to furnish 10,000 men, but only 4,200 had actually joined Paz.

The following despatch from General Servando Gomez to President Oribe, dated at San Antonio del Uruguay, announces an important triumph over Garibaldi and other vile instruments of the Anglo-French intervention :

"The undersigned General has the honour to acquaint Y. E. that, on the morning of the 8th inst., he reached within a league and a half of El Salto, without being noticed, and about 2 P. M. he received a communication from Lieut. Col. Vergara, informing him that a detachment of 250 foot and 230 horse was marching towards San Antonio, under the command of the ruthless Unitarians Garibaldi and Baez. The undersigned immediately set out at a trot and gallop, with the view of cutting off the ruthless Unitarians from the town, in which he fully succeeded, the result of the operation being the complete defeat of the enemy. The loss of the ruthless Unitarians in killed and wounded does not fall short of 140, among this number several officers, whose names, as far as they can be learnt, will be reported by the undersigned in the detailed account of the action.

"The casualties on our side chiefly consist of wounded.

"In closing this note it only remains for the undersigned to congratulate Y. E. in the name of the officers and troops he has the honour to command, and at the same time to recommend to your notice the gallantry of their conduct, which has fulfilled every expectation.

"God preserve Y. E. many years.

"SERVANDO GOMEZ."

The Montevideo *Comercio del Plata* contained, some time since, the following in relation to the immense Guano traffic carried on on the coast of the Province of Buenos Ayres, in defiance not only of the rights of this country, but also of the Anglo-French blockade :—

"PATAGONIAN GUANO.

"We announced on Saturday last the existence on the coast of Patagonia of this substance, which the wants of European agriculture have rendered so important. At present we have to inform our readers of the movement which this novelty, already known some days previous to our announcement, has produced in the commerce and navigation of our port.

"We will state in the first place the manner in which, as we have been informed, the article was discovered at the spot which is now beginning to at-

tract such a great concourse. It would appear that a vessel belonging to Liverpool owners was wrecked in the attempt to double Cape Horn ; her crew were saved on one of the islands of the coast of Patagones, and it so happened that among them there was a sailor who had belonged to one of the many vessels which had been employed in loading guano on the coast of Africa, and who thought he discovered the same substance he had seen on that coast. The Captain being made acquainted with this, instituted a careful inquiry, and found that guano actually existed in an immense quantity. Without communicating the fact to any body, he proceeded with his crew to the Falkland Islands, and from thence to Liverpool, where he told the story to his owners, who immediately despatched vessels to the place designated. It appears that the *George Palmer*, which took the first cargo to Liverpool, was the first vessel despatched by that house. It seems, likewise, that she has been followed by many others, to such an extent, that, if we are to credit the accounts we have received, they exceed 200 in number. The brig *Julia*, whose wreck at the Barrancas of San Gregorio we reported a few days since, was one of those vessels, and was coming to seek provisions and water for several others belonging to the same house, which were engaged in the same trade. This is all the information we have been able to collect.

"In the meantime, since the first intelligence was received in our port, a comparatively large number of vessels, chiefly British, have been chartered for the guano trade. In our list of vessels in port we give 17, which are chartered for that purpose, and we are aware that several others, which have latterly left our port, apparently for different destinations, were also going to that coast.

"We are, indeed, at a loss to explain the anxiety evinced to conceal the destination of vessels going on guano voyages, when the circumstances connected with that traffic are so well known in Europe, in Rio Janeiro, and, above all, in this place ; and when the want of return cargoes on both sides of La Plata, leaves such a number of vessels disposable as will always exceed the demand there may be of them for those expeditions ; and consequently it can have but little effect upon the rate of freights. Nevertheless, to such an extent has the anxiety to conceal been carried, that there are instances of vessels whose captains do not know, or it is supposed they do not know, to what destination they are going, and carry sealed orders to be opened in a determined latitude—neither more nor less than is the case when great measures of war or policy are in question.

"This does not fail to have its inconveniencies ; and we will only point out, as one of them, the fact that has come to our knowledge of commercial and other letters having been received for the destination for which several vessels were posted, when in reality they never thought of going there.

"Freights for Guano voyages during the last week have varied from 16 to 21 shillings per ton each month."

In a subsequent number of the same paper the following is inserted :—

"The first essays of expeditions to the guano Islands lately discovered on the coast of Patagonia, have already cost very dear. The vessels lately arrived thence confirm the news of the loss of several of those engaged in that traffic. Some accounts estimate the number of the wrecked at 30 ; but we have only been able to obtain the names of 15, which we insert in the *Maritime Intelligence*, though we are positively informed that there are others, whose names have not been communicated to us. The crews, with few exceptions, have been saved."

The tools of the Anglo-French rulers of Montevideo have made ample amends to the Italian freebooter Garibaldi for the exclusion of his name from the list of notables. They have raised him to the rank of General, not only to sooth his wounded pride, but also, perhaps, to console him for the drubbing he received the other day at Salto. But, what will Thiebaut say? Will he consider a seat among Santiago Vasquez's Notables an equivalent for a Generalship?

The last accounts from Chili state that Santa Cruz was about to be embarked for Europe, accompanied by a Chilian commissioner to watch his movements.

We copy the following from the *Caceta* of the 25th inst :—

IMPORTANT FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The Argentine Minister at Washington has had occasion to confer with the British and French Ministers to that Government on the subject of the Anglo-French intervention in the River Plate. We have reason to believe that the British Minister in the United States will in consequence give to H. M. Government some information which may be of interest. It is also known that the French Minister has been informed by the Secretary of State that, it was the belief of the United States Government that if the war in the Plate was prolonged and the American Government should offer its mediation in order to put an end to the disasters of such war, the mediation would be accepted by France.

The British and French Ministers in the United States appear to be guided by a spirit full of foresight and reflection in respect to the affairs of the River Plate.

The Government of the United States continues to show the most noble, wise, and American policy in reference to the affairs of the River Plate, ardently sympathizing with these Republics. Its determination not to allow itself to be influenced by the British and French Governments, not only in these affairs which bear upon the interests of a sister Republic, such as the Argentine Confederation is, but also to look upon the conduct of its Chargé d'Affaires, the Hon. William Brent, Junr., as conformable to the principles and sentiments held by the Government of the United States, has been most explicitly declared and made manifest. It has besides declared and acknowledged in consequence of the friendly explanations which have been given by the Argentine Minister of the motives which have hindered the Government of the Confederation from giving prompt attention to the subjects presented by the Hon. Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Brent, Junr., that it is aware of the grave questions which occupy the attention of the Argentine Government, and that it cheerfully accepted such satisfactory explanations.

The Government and people of the United States should be deeply convinced that their power and influence in America, their prestige, and their very security would suffer seriously if, in face of the declaration of a pretended balance of power in America made by Monsieur Guizot and immediately followed by an armed intervention in the River Plate, and which is on the other hand so prejudicial to the Commerce of the United States, they should allow France and England to decide arbitrarily and tyrannically American questions, thus assigning to the United States a secondary position and the most disastrous consequences.

We will add some information which we have obtained in regard to the affairs of Paraguay. Mr. Edwards, Ex-Consul of the United States in this city, earnestly solicited to be named Chargé d'Affaires to Paraguay, for which purpose he had gone provided with certain recommendations and documents. The Argentine Minister at Washington having been made positively aware of the fact, exchanged some important explanations with the Secretary of State of the United States in reference to Paraguay. The Honourable Secretary frankly declared that it had been very recently tried to persuade H. E. the President of the United States that the Argentine Government would not only offer no opposition to the recognition of the independence of Paraguay but that it would even look upon it with pleasure. The Secretary of State having been fully and satisfactorily informed of the gross inexactitude of such information, and which had been so mistakenly transmitted to H. E. the President of the United States whose just and firm policy was already very conspicuous and had been highly esteemed by the Government and people of the Argentine Confederation, declared that, in virtue of the reasons given by the Argentine Minister and after being made aware of the wish of the Government of the Confederation, the Government of the United States would take no such step as under the difficult circumstances in which the Argentine Government was placed, should either directly or indirectly embarrass its situation.

The importance of all these facts merits the most attentive and grateful consideration ; and we shall not be the last, nor the least ardent to applaud, as we do sincerely the honorable American policy of the enlightened Government of the United States, and the straight forward and becoming conduct of its worthy Chargé d'Affaires in the Argentine Republic the Hon. William Brent, Junr.

We feel pleasure in announcing that the conduct of the Argentine Minister at Washington, General Alvear, in the affairs which we have mentioned, and in other respects has merited the full and entire approbation of our Government, and is certainly worthy of the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

(COMMUNICATED.)

I had a little sister once,
  And she was wondrous fair ;
Like twined links of yellow gold
  Was the waving of her hair.

Her face was like a day in June,
  When all is sweet and still ;
And the shadows of the summer clouds
  Creep softly o'er the hill.

Oh! my sister's voice—I hear it yet,
  It comes upon mine ear,
Like the singing of a joyous bird,
  When summer months are near.

Sometimes the notes would rise at eve
  So fairy-like and wild,
That we thought a spirit sang,
  And not the gentle child.

But when we heard the little feet
  Come dancing to the door
And meet the gaze of brighter eyes
  Than ever spirit wore.

And she would enter full of glee,
  Her long fair tresses bound
With a garland of the simple flowers,
  By mountain streamlets found.

She never bore the garden's pride,
  The sweet rose on her breast ;
Our own dear wild flower ever loved
  The other wild-flowers best.

Like them she seemed to cause no toil,
  To gave no pain or care,
But to bask and bloom on a lovely spot
  In the warm and sunny air.

And oh! like them, as they come in Spring,
  And with Summer's fate decay,
She passed with the sun's last parting smile
  From life's rough path away.

And when she died—'neath an old oak-tree
  My sister's grave was made,
For, when on earth, she used to love
  Its dark and pensive shade.

And every Spring in that old tree
  The song-birds build their nests,
And wild-flowers blow on the soft green turf
  Where my dead sister rests.

And the children of our village say,
  That on my sister's tomb
The wild-flowers are the last that fade
  And the first that ever bloom.

There is no stone raised there to tell
  My sister's name and age,
For that dear name in all our hearts
  Is carved on memory's page.

She was too pure for earthly love—
  Strength to our hearts was given,
And we yielded her in her childhood's light
  To a brighter home in Heaven.

C.

Buenos Ayres, January 29th, 1846.

LONDON AS IT IS TO BE.

Vast as the changes which have been made in our ancient city since the return of peace, improvements still more extraordinary are likely to be witnessed in the course of the next few years. Every one already understands this from the numerous railway termini which are to be established, but comparatively few have yet heard of a truly gigantic undertaking which is about to be brought forward, and which, *mirabile dictu*, will connect them all.

The London Railway, from a private and confidential announcement of its objects, which we have seen, promises to do this, and besides communicate with the docks on both sides of the river. The new roads are to pass through some of the principal streets. The main trunk will encircle the metropolis ; it will commence at the back of the Euston-square station, make a curve into Tottenham-court-road, where it will receive a branch from the Great Western ; proceeding directly down this street it will pass at the back of St. Giles's Church into the neighbourhoud of Covent Garden Market, over Waterloo Bridge, where it receives the South Western Railway, and inclining to the East, it will be joined by the Brighton and South Eastern lines at Union-street. It then crosses Southwark Bridge, on the north side of which there will be a grand depôt for the accommodation of the many wholesale houses in the immediate neighbourhood : passing to

the right through Canon-street and King William-street, it will be joined by the Blackwall Railway near Fenchurch-street, to which station there will be also branches from the London and Saint Katherine's Docks; proceeding through Lime-street, St. Mary Axe, and running parallel with and at the back of Bishopsgate-street, it crosses Shoreditch at the Eastern Counties Station, and passing through Hoxton, up the City-road and Pentonville, it will receive the London and York and the Direct Manchester lines at King's Cross, and complete the circle through the New Road to the Birmingham Railway.

These great designs are to be accomplished not only without detriment to the thoroughfares through which the rail is to pass, but it is announced they will positively embellish them.

The plan of construction will be, to carry the railway upon viaducts supported by columns, forming a series of colonnades (similar to those of the Opera House and the Quadrant, in London, and the Palais Royal and the Rue Rivoli, at Paris,) which, carried along the sides of the streets through which the line passes, will not only be objects of the highest architectural beauty, vastly improving the aspect of the streets, but, the streets being sheltered from the weather, will prove, in a climate so variable as that of London, places of great public resort, by which means the value of the shops and houses along the line will be very greatly increased.

It is expected by the projectors greatly to improve the value of dock property; and the two bridges which it is to cross, Waterloo and Southwark, will decidedly gain immensely by the change, as each will be rendered a covered way without expense to the proprietors.

It will produce an important change in the whole aspect of the metropolis, not only by the architectural additions, but by its effects on the traffic. Cheap as omnibus travelling is at present, it will be left far behind by the means of conveyance offered by this scheme. Threepence, we are told, is to be the charge to any of the stations. For that sum a passenger will be carried from the Bank to the Great Western station at Paddington in from five to ten minutes. This will necessarily abate the demand for cabs and omnibuses, and almost clear the streets of pedestrians, as all who have business to attend to, however humble their condition, will, it may be presumed, ride. Where time is of any value, under such circumstances, the poor man cannot afford to walk.

The principal inhabitants of the main streets comprehended in the plan are favourable to its adoption. To the speculator it offers a large profit on his capital. The total expense is estimated at five millions; and the calculations made give on that sum a profit of thirteen and a half per cent.—*Mirror*.

THE CITY OF TETUAN.

The course of events threatens to bring us more intimately acquainted with Africa than heretofore. In the last year the emperor of Morocco incurred the displeasure of France, and hostilities commenced which ended in a peace, the terms of which were dictated by France. Abd-el-Kader, a daring and successful chief, had made himself formidable to the French. The aid he derived from the Emperor of Morocco, it was presumed, supplied the means, and the latter was bound to afford him no further assistance or retreat.

Contrary to expectation, these measures have not enfeebled the bold Arab, who recently succeeded in cutting off 450 French soldiers. All France is in a fever on account of the disaster. An expedition is now fitting out, against Morocco it is presumed, whose emperor will be charged in due time with bad faith, and flagrant violations of the treaty of peace. Its territory will probably be over-run by French armies, unless the climate, far more formidable than the sword, shall admonish the wasting conquerors to withdraw.

Tetuan is an important town or city in the empire of Morocco. It is situate in the province of El Garb, near the river of Busega, about a league and a half inland from the Mediterranean. Till the year 1770, the consuls of the European powers were established there. At that date the Emperor Seedy Mahomet ordered their removal, and could not be prevailed upon to allow them to return.

The fortifications of Tetuan are formidable in appearance, though it is more than probable they will not be able to offer any effectual resistance to European gunnery. Bold and ferocious as the Moors are known to be, as a nation they want strength. They are in fact, notwithstanding their long intercourse with the Europeans, still mere barbarians. They are a mixture of Jews and Spaniards, who speak a corrupt Spanish, and distil from figs and raisins an ardent spirit, which, when it has been kept some time, resembles Irish usquebaugh. A recent traveller gives us the following picture of the manner in which the Moors live:

"The favourite dish of the country is *kouskous*, which is prepared as follows:—A dough is made of wheaten flour, and is pressed through a sieve made of stout parchment perforated with small holes; the strings of dough are continually cut off, so as to form small pellets of dough of the size of ordinary shot, and these are rolled about until they are quite round, and have attained a sufficient hardness to prevent them from sticking together. Earthen pipkins form the ordinary cooking utensils of the country; and upon an earthen jar, containing water, a bowl perforated with a number of small holes is set, into which bowl the granulated dough is put, covered with a folded cloth, and it is cooked by the steam. A fowl and some onions are usually boiled in the water, and are added to the granulated dough or *kouskous*, forming a palatable and savoury dish. There are no knives or forks used in the dissection of a fowl, or other similar article, but meats of every kind are torn asunder by the persons sitting at table, who would disdain any instruments of cutlery but their fingers for the accomplishment of such operations."

It is the vice of all barbarous nations to look with scorn and abhorrence on foreigners. The Moors have great prejudices against Europeans. These are found to be much stronger among the women than among the men. The writer already quoted, says, "This is stronger in Tetuan, where Christians are rarities, than in Tangier, where the consular body and its retainers have familiarised the people to the 'Nazarani.' At Tangier, the women, when in the streets, cover themselves with a hayk, or large plaid, leaving but a small opening through which they can see with one eye. In Tetuan, the women also cover themselves closely with the hayk, but are not altogether dependent upon it, as they have a piece of calico extending across the face, beneath the eyes which completely conceals the features. The old women have the reputation of concealing their faces more carefully than the young ones, who are accused of sometimes dropping the hayk by a wilful accident. Both the Moorish and the Jewish women are fond of jewellery, and every kind of gaudy dress. Most of the Jewesses have a silver band, or tiara, encircling the head, on which pearls and precious stones of every kind are arranged in tasteful devices. Gold lace, and gold thread of every kind, are in great request, and even the poorest persons will generally contrive to obtain a fine dress or two, which will constitute all their fortune. European jewellery is not much prized; and the jewellery of the country, which is that in request, is of the rudest description. The earrings of the Jewesses are of the size and shape of rams' horns: the tip is diminished in size sufficiently to go into a hole in the ear, and the large end, which is adorned by a profusion of filagree work, is looped up by a hook to the hair. The weight of these barbarous appendages draws down and deforms the ear. Some of the women also wear bracelets and anklets, but these are by no means so common as the earrings and the tiara. The dress of the women, within doors, consists of an embroidered jacket with short sleeves, usually of silk or velvet, and a petticoat of dark green cloth, which is not made after the fashion of European petticoats, but is merely a piece of cloth rolled several times round the person, and secured by a scarlet damask scarf, inwoven with gold thread, tied round the waist. Unmarried females have long hair arranged in two plaits hanging down the back; but when they are married, this is cut off, and they then employ a crimson scarf, with the ends hanging down the back, as a head dress; and it is by no means an unbecoming one."

"Tetuan is a much more thriving town than Tangier: it has some manufactories, whereas Tangier has none, but chiefly depends for its support on the money expended by the consuls. The chief occupations of Tetuan appear to be shoemaking and tailoring, iron working, weaving, dyeing, and mat making. The countrymen, who are chiefly Berbers, come into the market with their commodities borne by camels, horses, or asses, and each has his long gun, without which he would never think of travelling. They bring wheat, oil-skins, wax, honey, and a number of other articles, and take back woolen and cotton goods, cutlery, shoes, and other similar articles, part of which are of European production, and the rest are manufactures of the place. The Berbers are distinguished by a long lock of hair descending from their heads, after the manner of the Chinese, while the rest is either shaved or cut quite close. They say that by this lock of hair Mahomet is to draw them up to heaven. There is a tradition among them that they are the descendants of the Philistines that were driven out of Palestine by David. The mountainous parts occupied by this people cannot be traversed with safety even by the envoys of the sultan. The district of Reif, for example, lying on the coast between Tangier and Tetuan, the inhabitants of those towns cannot visit without great risk, and scarcely ever, therefore, make the attempt. Small vessels that are becalmed upon that part of the coast, are often boarded and despoiled, and the crews murdered, and no redress is to be obtained for such acts of violence. The chief use of the walls around Tangier and Tetuan is not to defend them against a foreign crusader, but to shield the inhabitants of the towns from the lawless mountaineers, who would otherwise descend in the night to rob and murder. If any calamity falls upon a town from fire or otherwise, the Berber will be sure to seize that opportunity to endeavour to plunder it; so that the people in the towns have to contend against a double foe. During the recent bombardment of Tangier by the French, the Berbers were thundering at the gates, and they would have cared nothing for the town having fallen into the hands of the French, provided they had succeeded in obtaining part of the booty. Any government less supine than that of Morocco, would long since have taken steps either to expel such miscreants from the country, or to reduce them to obedience.

The helpless state of the Moorish government, which has caused it to offend the French, may be expected to invite attack. A new order of things will probably soon be witnessed—French Africa be considerably enlarged—and the Emperor of Morocco ordered to follow the Dey of Algiers into exile.—*Mirror*.

Advertisements.

BUENOS AYRES
Commercial Rooms.

THE present Proprietor of the above establishment has the satisfaction of announcing to the Mercantile Community of this City, and to the public in general, that it will be carried on the ensuing year in the same premises and under the same terms as heretofore, and begs to assure the subscribers that it will be his earnest endeavour to merit their patronage, by facilitating every information which it may be in his power to afford for the promotion of their commercial interests.

In accordance with the liberal principles on which it is the intention of the proprietor to conduct the establishment, and in order to make it more generally subservient to the interests of the commercial community at large, he has resolved to add another slate, which shall contain, in Spanish, all the information relative to arrivals and sailings to and from this port. In furtherance of the same purpose, and for the more immediate benefit of subscribers, a list of arrivals hence at foreign ports, and of arrivals thence at Montevideo, &c., will be kept up in the Telescope Room, on other two slates, in both languages.

Foreign periodicals and newspapers from different parts will also be augmented in proportion as the wants or increasing number of subscribers may require.

Vessels on the eve of sailing will be posted in the Slate Room, where the letter box is placed, and the careful forwarding of letters to their destination shall be one of the objects of his special attention.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Those who have the right of admittance to the Reading Room, Telescope Room, and Azotea, are—

Subscribers, and non-residents introduced by subscribers,
The national and foreign authorities.
Officers of Vessels of War and Packets.
Captains and Supercargoes of Merchant Vessels of all Nations.

The Branch Pilots have, as heretofore, the free use of the Telescopes and Azotea.

The Slate Room is open to the Public.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 31, 1845.

Removal.

MR. TENKER,

DOCTOR of Dental Surgery, has removed his Establishment from 96 Cathedral Street to No. 55 same Street, and almost directly *opposite*, where he hopes his former friends and the public will do him the favor to call when requiring his professional services. j.3—p.

Pegged Boots, Shoes, and Brogans.

THE Subscribers respectfully advise the public that they have established, on the most approved method, a manufacture of the abovementioned articles; they have secured experienced workmen, and use only the best materials. The public is requested to call and examine the stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, which are fresh, and will be sold to suit purchasers, at prices lower than they have ever been introduced for from abroad. A liberal discount will be made to persons purchasing lots to sell retail.

THOMAS WIRE & CO.,
113, Piedad Street.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

February 21.—*Wind N. N. E., in the afternoon changed to E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

February 22 —*Wind W., in the afternoon rain.*

No arrivals or sailings.

February 23.—*Wind S. W., at 10 a.m. changed to N. W.*

Sailed, French schooner of war Catalina, apparently for Colonia.

February 24.—*Wind S. E.*

Arrived, Sardinian brig of war Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero, from Montevideo.

February 25.—*Wind S.*

No arrivals or sailings.

February 26.—*Wind N. N. W., in the afternoon changed to S. with rain.*

Sailed, Brazilian corvette Union, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barroso, for Montevideo.

February 27.—*Wind S.*

Arrived, U. S. sloop of war Saratoga, 24 guns, Captain Shubrick, bearing the flag of Commodore Lawrence Rousseau, from Montevideo.

U. S. brig of war Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington, from Montevideo.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

February 14.

French brig of war Adonis, from Brest, 12th December, Gorea, 5th January.

British brig Urgent, coast of Patagonia.

British schooner brig Victoria.

French schooner of war Orestes.

February 16.

Sardinian brig Amable Emilieta, Morello, from Bahia 28th January.

American schooner brig Hanover, Denissen, from Rio Grande, 10th inst.

February 17.

British brig Earl of Dalhousie, Primrose, Glasgow 17th December.

Sardinian schooner brig Benedetta Maria, Piria, Rio Grande 10th January.

February 18.

Roman schooner Norma, Remorino, Rio Grande 14th inst.

February 20.

Sardinian zumaca Asumpta, Avegno, St. Catherine's 6th inst.

British barque Gardiner, Holyday, Hull, 12th December.

Hamburg schooner Addler, Best, Valparaiso, 15th January.

U. S. brig of war Bainbridge, hence 16th inst.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Melampus, 42 guns, Captain John Norman Campbell.

Brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed.

FRENCH—Schooner late 9th July, 1 gun.

SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero.

Schnr. Ninfa del Plata, Capt. Deqnivinet.

BRAZILIAN—Corvette 2 de Julio, 24 guns, Captain Parker, bearing the flag of Commodore Ferreira de Oliveira.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

Nothing worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (28th inst.) completes the 154th day of the blockade.

The Brazilian corvettes 2 de Julio and Uniao were on the 23rd inst. decorated with flags, and at 12 o'clock fired a salute, it being the anniversary of the birth day of the heir apparent.

The Sardinian brig of war Daino saluted the town on the 24th inst. with 21 guns, which were returned by the Battery Libertad.

The Battery fired a salute on the 22nd inst. in honor of Washington's birth-day.

Vessels said to be lost in Sea-Bear Bay (coast of Patagonia) Nightingale, Stewards, Thomas Leech, Harper, John, Charlotte, Gazelle, Ocean Queen, Anthony Anderson, Milay, Acapulco, William Henry, Eliza Heywood, Bride, and President. It is said that the number of vessels wrecked on said coast amount to thirty, the crews having been with a few exceptions, all saved.

By the last advices from Havana we learn that on 22nd November last, the stock of jerked beef amounted to 8000 quintals, the last sale having been realized at 18 rials per arroba.

The Mercurio of Valparaiso of 12th January, announces the burning of the French merchant ship George I, Captain Cirrac, of 500 tons, in the latitude of Coquimbo, Captain and crew saved. Said vessel had her cargo nearly completed, and was to touch at Valparaiso on her return to France. The cause of this melancholy event has not transpired.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED AT VALPARAISO.

Dec. 22, Spanish barque Iruraebal, from Montevideo, 29th October.

" 28, British schooner Hurricane, from Montevideo, 13th November.

AT NEW-YORK.

Dec. 5, American barque Chancellor, Beauvais, hence 23d September.

AT HAVANA.

Oct. 17, Spanish brig Emprendedor, Siches, hence 16th August.

" 22, Do. do. Salvador, Risech, hence 16th August.

Nov. 11, Do. do. Arcturo, Ricoma, hence 3rd September.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last:—

Saturday..78
Sunday..80
Monday..80
Tuesday...76
Wednesday.......................................68
Thursday..74
Friday..67

Advertisements.

Electro Metallurgy

APPLIED TO DENTISTRY.

MR. ROWLEY, from London, begs to inform the residents of this City, that he has brought to the most satisfactory conclusion a series of Metallurgical Experiments founded on the principles of the above *New Science.* The invaluable advantages arising from this new discovery, combined with the system which Mr. R. has practised with the greatest success for many years, will render the construction of artificial teeth much more perfect than heretofore.

Teeth constructed on the principles of the above new improved system, are held securely in their places, by the combined action of *atmospheric pressure* and *capillary attraction*, whereby springs are in most cases rendered unnecessary.

Persons however advanced in years, who have been disappointed in the use of artificial teeth, will find that this improved system will restore to them, all the functions of the natural teeth as regards mastication, articulation, duration, and beauty. Teeth thus constructed may be removed and replaced with the greatest facility.

Mr. R. has also constructed an instrument with which he can remove the caries or decayed parts of the teeth more effectually than by the method usually adopted, and which if applied in time will obviate in many cases the necessity of extraction, by inducing an enlargement of the bone in the crown of the tooth, which in early life possesses vitality sufficiently active for that purpose.

Those persons who may be disposed to take advantage of what is now offered, should apply without delay, as it is the intention of Mr. R. to proceed to England, in order to secure to himself his methods, by right of patent. Apply between the hours of 9 and 3.

No. 65, Calle 25 de Mayo.

3 tp

Fruit.

RIPE GRAPES of superior quality, embracing many different classes, to be had in lots to suit purchasers, at the THORNDIKE RESTAURANT.

Silesia Rams.

THOSE who are desirous of refining and improving their sheep are informed that Mr. Fiirt has on sale superior Rams from his pure blooded Silesia and Saxony flocks which he is now offering at reduced prices.

The superior quality of these rams as to purity of blood and weight of fleece are too well known to require any further remarks. *They are the only Sheep of the Silesia cast in Buenos Ayres,* and experience has shown that the casts from these rams give nearly double the quantity of wool of those from the Saxony rams and of equal quality.

Those who wish to purchase will please apply to Mr. SPRING, Barraca de los Andes, or to Mr. WILLIAM T. LIVINGSTON, Barraca del Diezmo; these gentlemen having been appointed agents for the sale of said rams. Samples of the wool can also be seen at those places.

tf5

John Trilla

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the Public, for the liberal support he has experienced since he commenced business, and begs most respectfully to inform them that he has now on hand a most superior stock of Wines and Spirits, also Barclay, Perkins & Co's Bottled Porter, English and Scotch Ales, &c. &c., which he offers on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—Dinners &c. &c., prepared as usual on the shortest notice.

Coffee House de la Bien Venida,
Barraca Road, Feb. 18, 1846.

f 18—4

Mrs. Jane Traynor,

STRAW BONNET MAKER,

BEGS leave to acquaint her friends and the public in general that she still continues to clean Straw and Leghorn Bonnets at her residence Calle Tucuman, No 91.

Straw and Tuscan Bonnets cleaned and turned in the neatest manner, and all kind of fancy straws; also Gentlemen's Leghorn and Chili Hats on the most moderate terms.

Allowances in prices to Milliners.

f 6—4 p

Omnibus and Volantas,

FOR the THORNDIKE RESTAURANT, will leave the corner of Corrientes and Alameda Streets, at morning and evening on feast days. Families wishing to visit the Quinta, can have either of the vehicles to call at their residence, on any day required, by leaving written orders the day previous at the Quinta, or at 113, Piedad Street.

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Brown, *Mr. Duncan Livingston,* to *Miss Isabella Mills,* both natives of Scotland. (The name of one of the parties having been erroneously inserted in our last as *David,* we now rectify the mistake.)

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish..........	380	á	383	each
Do Patriot..........	377	á	380	do.
Plata, macuquina............	19	á	19½	do for one
Dollars, Spanish............	21½	á	22	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones..	21	á	21½	do.
Six per cent. Stock..........	76	á	77	do. per cent
Exchange on England...	$2\frac{1}{16}$	á	$2\frac{1}{8}$d.	
Do. France......	23	á	24	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro..	2½			per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo..	2½			do.
Do. United States	20	á	20½	
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy	48	á	50	per pesada.
Do. France........	40	á	44	do.
Do. North America	38	á	40	do.
Do. Spain.........	44	á	48	do
Do. salted..............	without price			do.
Do. Horse..............	20	á	22	do. each
Calf skins..................	43	á	45	per pesada
Sheep skins, common........	27	á	30	per dozen
Do. fine............	36	á	37	do.
Deer skins..................	without price			do.
Goat skins..................	do.			do.
Nutria skins................	3½	á	3¾	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins............	no price.			dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short...........	38	á	40	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed............	45	á	50	do.
Do. long.............	100	á	130	do.
Wool, common, washed......	3	á	26	do
Do. picked..............	without price			do.
Do. shorn from skins......	do			do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.........	15	á	25	do
Tallow, pure................	without price			do.
Do. raw................	15	á	17	do.
Do. with grease..........	without price			do.
Jerked beef.................	do			per quintal.
Horns, mixed................	200	á	250	per thousand
Do. Ox..................	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones..................	without price			do.
Hide cuttings...............	8	á	10	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white......	without price			per lb.
Do. black......	8	á	8½	do.
Salted tongues..............	6	á	7	per dozen
Salt, on board..............	none.			per fanega.
Discount...................	1½	á	4	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 390 dollars
The lowest price 375 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1-8. The lowest do. 2 1-16d.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.